United Nations A/70/170/Add.1

General Assembly

Distr.: General
15 September 2015

Original: English/Spanish

Seventieth session
Agenda item 98 (u) of the provisional agenda*
General and complete disarmament

Confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum**

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* A/70/150.

** The information contained in the present addendum was received after the deadline for the submission of the main report.

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II. Replies received from Governments

Peru

[Original: Spanish]
[10 September 2015]

Confidence- and security-building measures are a fundamental component of the security architecture of the Americas, because they increase transparency, understanding among States and stability.

Peru attaches importance to the establishment of confidence-building measures in the field of defence, and has established various mechanisms geared towards that end with neighbouring countries and other States in the region.

The defence sector has established a number of such mechanisms that enable interaction with international security and defence organizations, and with the national armed forces in the region and those of developed countries, including the implementation of confidence-building measures, enhanced interoperability, and participation in multinational and peacekeeping operations.

Mechanisms established to enhance confidence- and security-building measures

• Conferences of the Ministers of Defence of the Americas

These high-level hemispheric events are organized to highlight matters of interest and national experiences, in order to encourage knowledge-sharing and the exchange of ideas in the field of hemispheric defence and security.

• Bilateral defence working groups

Standing bilateral consultation mechanisms, at the ministerial level, have been established with Brazil and Colombia to address matters of interest in the field of defence and security. Referred to as bilateral defence working groups, they are chaired by the respective ministers of defence. In 2014, a working group of the armies of Peru and the United States of America held meetings in the state of Texas.

• Standing committee on consultation and political coordination (2+2)

The Governments of Chile and Peru established this programme of bilateral action in the field of cooperation, security and defence. It is based on recognition of and respect for the principles and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, democratic values and the goal of greater levels of national development.

• Rounds of talks involving senior armed forces officers

Rounds of talks are held to build confidence and to develop a concept of comprehensive security, in the South American context, in order to foster friendship and cooperation among armed forces. Rounds of talks have taken place with neighbouring countries Brazil, Colombia and Ecuador.

Rounds of talks have also been held between the Joint Command of the Armed Forces of Peru and the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the United States, the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Argentine Republic and the Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces of France.

• Academic and professional exchanges

Exchanges have been held with the navies of Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Italy, Mexico, Panama, the Republic of Korea, Spain and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), as well as of the United States, to provide ongoing training to navy officers in development and education programmes.

• Information exchanges between the Joint Command of the Armed Forces of Peru and other countries

Quarterly information exchanges related to communications take place using integrated satellite, HF and VHF systems established in the framework of the understandings reached during the rounds of talks and meetings of border naval area commands and the harbour masters of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Ecuador.

In this connection, credentials were implemented by the Armed Forces of Chile and Peru, and the Armed Forces of Ecuador, and they have been used, since their introduction, in the framework of the meetings and rounds of talks among the senior staff of the Armed Forces of Peru and Chile and Ecuador.

• Joint military exercises

Joint exercises deploy personnel in order to train them in military operations, to study the effects of a war or to test strategies without engaging in actual combat. In 2014, multinational exercises included the fifty-fifth *Unitas* series, carried out since 1960 by the navies of Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama and the United States and the navies of the South American countries Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela. Other joint exercises included the Submarine Diesel Exercise (SUBDIEX), the Panama Canal defence PANAMAX exercise, the Silent Force Exercise (SIFOREX), the Rim of the Pacific Exercise (RIMPAC), a West Pacific Naval Symposium Mine Countermeasures and Diving Exercise (MCMEX-14), a multilateral warfare exercise called Bold Alligator and a passing exercise (PASSEX).

• Meetings of maritime authorities

- Twentieth meeting of General Staffs of the navies of Argentina and Peru
- Sixth meeting of General Staffs of the navies of Mexico and Peru
- Ninth meeting of General Staffs of the navies of Ecuador and Peru
- Second meeting of General Staffs of the navies of the Republic of Korea and Peru
- Eighteenth meeting of the working committee on the mutual assistance agreement between the navies of Colombia and Peru
- Fourteenth meeting of naval commands along the border of Bolivia and Peru
- First meeting of naval commands along the border of Brazil and Peru
- Bilateral meetings between armed forces
- Bilateral meetings between the Maritime Governor of Arica (Chile) and the Harbour Master of Ilo (Peru)

- Twenty-first bilateral meeting on intelligence between the navies of Argentina and Peru
- Twenty-seventh bilateral meeting on intelligence between the navies of Chile and Peru
- Seventh bilateral meeting on intelligence between the navies of Mexico and Peru
- First bilateral policy meeting between Peru and the Republic of Korea
- Eighth bilateral conference of General Staffs of Brazil and Peru
- Second bilateral meeting of General Staffs between the Ministry of Defence of Mexico and the Army of Peru.

• Joint meetings of harbour masters

- First biannual meeting between the Harbour Masters of Puno, Puerto Maldonado (Peru) and the Sixth Naval District of Pando (Bolivia)
- Meeting of Harbour Masters of Puno and the representative of the Fourth Naval District of Titicaca, Copacabana (Bolivia)
- Seventh meeting of Harbour Masters of the port of Iquitos (Peru) Leticia and Leguizamo (Colombia) and Tabatinga (Brazil)
- Meeting of Harbour Masters of Puno and the representative of the Fourth Naval District of Titicaca
- Exchanges of military personnel in instruction, training and other professional activities

Exercises were held to counter illegal activities along the border with Bolivia (Lake Titicaca and Anapia Island) and with Ecuador. Exercises were also held involving the maritime police, in territorial waters along the border with Ecuador, and search and rescue exercises were carried out in territorial waters along the border with Ecuador.

III. Reply received from the European Union

[Original: English]
[11 September 2015]

The European Union and its member States strongly support the establishment of confidence and security-building measures in the regional and subregional context as an important tool to overcome mistrust, enhance transparency and maintain peace and security.

Confidence-building measures are an important factor in preventing conflicts and enhance overall political stability and the security environment, especially in situations of armed conflicts and areas of tension.

European countries have greatly benefited from the confidence and security-building measures adopted in Europe, in particular through the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and contained in the Vienna Document, the Treaty on Open Skies, the OSCE Document on Small Arms and Light Weapons and the OSCE Document on Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition, as well as in

the framework of the European Union neighbourhood policy implementation. In 2014, the European Union continued to promote several activities on confidence-building measures, such as those based on European Union Council decision 2012/711/CFSP of 19 November 2012, namely regarding export controls. We reiterate our long-standing position in favour of the full implementation and modernization of such measures.

We will therefore continue to support and promote confidence-building measures in the regional and subregional context, as well as in other areas of the world, taking into account the specific characteristics and needs of each region.